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tariff in the House which passed the present tariff law. Mr. Bryan is a radical free-trader. He is against anything which has the semblance of protection. He supported the Whitten bill, which, from the free-trade point of view, is a much more desirable bill than the one prepared in the Senate. When it came to be a question whether the McKinley law should stand or the somewhat objectionable Gorman law should be passed by the House, Mr. Bryan voted for it in preference to a protection measure. He could not get his ideal, so he took the next best.

THE DUTY OF BUSINESS MEN.

In 1852, shortly before the renomination of Mr. Cleveland, the Sentinel published an interview with Mr. Bynum in which he said:

If Cleveland is not nominated the Democratic party may as well abandon the contest and let the Union go. The Democratic party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of this country. This element is more powerful to-day than ever before in our history. Great commercial interests have grown up within the last few years, involving the investment of millions of dollars, the operators of which care nothing for politics, so that they can be assured of an honest and stable administration of affairs. Cleveland's courage and ability since his retirement, as well as when in office, has become the idol of all this element.

At this time Mr. Bynum was arguing in favor of the nomination of Mr. Cleveland on the ground that he was the only Democrat who could draw away from the Republican party, where it naturally belongs, the support of the conservative business class. It was probably true at that time that Mr. Cleveland was stronger with this class than any other Democrat in the country, and it is still true. His administration has been a sorry failure, and yet everybody has confidence in his personal integrity, patriotism and honesty of purpose. With the record of his present administration it would be impossible for Mr. Cleveland to be elected President again, even if there were not other potent reasons against it, but the fact remains that he still has in a large degree the confidence of the conservative business men of the country. The fact that his name has been hissed in some of the Democratic conventions of the year and that he was conspicuously insulted by the recent hybrid convention in Chicago has rather heightened the estimation in which he is held by fair-minded men of all parties.

At present the chief point of interest in Mr. Bynum's statement of four years ago is that "the Republican party has always commanded the support of the conservative business interests of the country." If there has been reason for this in past years there is far greater reason at present, when it so conspicuously represents the honor of the government and the best interests of the people on the great issue now before the country. A conservative business man could have voted for Grover Cleveland four years ago without sacrificing his self-respect or bringing suspicion on his patriotism, but he could not vote for William J. Bryan and free silver. This year as never before the conservative business interests of the entire country should rally to the support of the Republican ticket. It is their duty and should be their pleasure to vote for McKinley and sound money.

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The more the fair-minded people of the country think of the matter, the less inclined they will be to assist the silver barons in robbing seven or eight millions of wage-earners and others with small savings of half of their investments.

The Sentinel says: "Gold monometallism is a panic breeder," and further on in the same article, "Gold bimetalism is a panic breeder." If all panics are due to gold, free and unlimited coinage of silver must be the only cure and preventive. So there you are.

A Colorado correspondent writes the Springfield Republican that it is profitable now to mine silver bullion at 69 cents an ounce. Having made this confession he predicts that not much more will be mined when Congress makes the price \$1.25 an ounce.

The United States has to-day a very much larger supply of full legal-tender silver money than any other country in the world, excepting India and China. At present it is all equal to gold, because practically convertible, but free coinage would bring the entire mass down to a silver standard.

Nothing in politics can be more infamous in a small way than for men who know better, or who can know better, to continually declare that the standard silver dollar is not a full legal tender. Any man who has sufficient sense to write such a falsehood for a cross-roads organ must know better. Of course, Senator Turpie knows better, but nothing better is expected of him.

The member of the Populist State committee in this district had a right to be annoyed when he saw his scheme of fusion smashed to smithereens, but he had no right to charge that the two-thirds of the convention which defeated him had been bought off by Republicans. The Journal is of opinion that the national-road Populists are of that fanatical type of men who cannot be bought.

It appears in the Indianapolis correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer that it was given as the opinion of the Bryan Democrats that the middle-of-the-road Populists in the State convention had been bought off by Republicans. Democratic managers know from experience that they could not serve the delegates from their purpose by any sort of promises, so they attempted to get satisfaction by maligning them. Singleness of purpose is the one redeeming characteristic of the real Populists.

Candidate Bryan is not a resourceful man, consequently he will go on during the campaign working his double-barreled cannon, which is as follows:

I want to ask two questions: If the gold standard is a good thing, why should we try to get rid of it? If the gold standard is a bad thing, why should we wait until some other nations are willing to help us get rid of it?

Mr. Bryan seems to regard the above as a poser, else he would not repeat it. Most Republicans have considered international bimetalism—that is, an international agreement for the coinage of both metals, so that money of one country may circulate without loss in all others—as an ideal to be sought. At the present time the present standard is that of the commercial world. It is safe, and under it the country has prospered. If we cannot attain the ideal, it would be childish folly to abandon the next best thing, and go to the silver monometallism which Mr. Bryan advocates. The Republican position may be illustrated by Mr. Bryan's position on the

statement term of three years, and to keep up a steady and growing interest in the efficiency of the service. The law provides that not more than forty-eight companies of private militia shall be organized, and that, therefore, the maximum force of the Legion, if this country is kept nearly full all the time retired militia of the State will increase quite rapidly. Probably a majority of the members of the active militia will drop out at the end of the three years' enlistment, but as their places will be filled by new recruits the active force will still be near the maximum. Meanwhile, the number of sedentary or retired militia will be increasing from year to year, so that in case of war or emergency there would be a considerable body of fairly well-drilled men besides the active militia who could be called out. In all European governments a certain period of military service is made compulsory on all citizens, and perhaps in the distant future that will become the law in this country. No country can expect to have a really efficient militia without the compulsory service feature. Even the Republic of Switzerland, whose Constitution prohibits a standing army, makes a certain period of service in the militia compulsory. The result is that in that country every able-bodied citizen is a trained soldier and defender of the republic.

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THE CHILDREN'S ACTION

INTENSE HEAT HAD NO TERRORS FOR THEM YESTERDAY.

The W. C. T. U. and its Affairs—Christian Citizenship Discussed at the Bethany Park Meeting.